FIRST EDITION

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

The End of the Affair-The Concert by the School Children-The Jubilce a Success. From Our Own Correspon

BOSTON, June 19, 1869. The last concert of the great Musical Festival took place this morning at 11 o'clock, when the chorus consisted of about 8000 children selected from the Public and High Schools, Mr. Eichberg was the conductor of the day, he being the musical instructor in the Boston institutes of learning, and it is due to his admirable training that such a fine entertainment was presented on

The concert opened with Rossini's overture to William Tell, played by the orchestra of six bundred, the same musicians who played it at the opening concert of the festival; this time, however, under the baton of Mr. Eichberg, who, I regret to say, made the sad mistake of taking the last allegro by far too fast, so fast that it was an impossibility for the violinists to give any effect to the figures occurring in it.

The second number of the programme was the national air "Hail Columbia," sung by the children in unison with fine effect.

A chorus from Mercadante's Givramento followed; also very nicely given.

Miss Adelaide Phillips then sang the drinking song from Lucrezia Borgia, which received an uproarious encore.

Luther's Choral was next given by the children's chorus, and although the effect was not quite the same as when sung a few days before by the large chorus, yet considerable applause greeted the performance.

Ole Bull followed with a violin solo, said to have been "The Mother's Prayer." This attempt, I regret to say, must be set down as a failure, the only one in the entire five days' performance. It was impossible to hear a tone of Mr. Bull's violin beyond the six front benches, and to those sitting at the end of the hall the performance was merely pantomimic.

The children then went through a course of physical exercises, under the direction of Mr. L. B. Monroe, This was an exceedingly interesting part of the programme. The different movements were performed by the children with the utmost precision. A very fine part of this performance was when, three tones being given, the children sang the chord with a fine crescendo and decrescendo, eliciting immense ap-

The second part of the programme then opened with Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," from the Prophete, played by the entire band of 1100, showing a considerable improvement upon the first day's performance.

Then came the gem of the day, the Russian National Hymn, sung exquisitely by the children. Madame Parepa-Rosa followed with "Let the Bright Seraphim," from Handel's "Sampson," with trumpet obligato, by Mr. Arbuckle, This elicited an encore. I have referred to this performance in a former letter, and therefore pass it with the mere remark that it was admira-

The children next sang a three part song, by Rossini, "Wake, Gentle Zephyr," which was given with fine precision.

Mme. Rosa and Miss Phillips then gave Rossini's splendid duet, "Quis est Homo," from Stabat Mater, in a manner as only two such artists can perform it, and the great festival concluded with the singing of the One-hundredth Psalm by the children. The audience was large and euthusiastic, containing nearly every member of the large chorus. I have forgotten to mention that on Friday the following circular was issued to the members of the chorus:

"NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE, BOSTON, June 18, 1869. "NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE, BOSTON, June 18, 1869.

—The Superintendent of Chorus, in congratulating the ladies and gentlemen of the Chorus upon the giorious musical success just achieved, desires to express to them his high gratification at the cordial sympathy and support he has experienced from them since our great project was first broached, and to thank them, in the name of the association and of the general public, not only for the power and effectiveness with which the music has been rendered by them, but for the good order and perfect harmony which, in a season of so great excitement, has prevailed.

'Through your appreciative endeavors, the musica pulse of a whole nation has been quickened as never before. The vast numbers assembled, their unre-strained enthusiasm, attest the interest awakened. You have demonstrated beyond cavil the entire practicability of producing, with a massiveness and grandeur approaching perfection, the works of the great masters by a body of ever eleven thousand performers. The cultivation of musical taste, the developed love for the noble and beautiful in art—the us fruits of our enterprise-will not be suffered precious fruits of our enterprise—will not be suffered to decay. They must exert a powerful and abiding influence, and though to-day we separate, let it be with bright anticipations of celebrating, under equally happy auspices, future national jubilees, and ultimately of joining in celestial harmonies with the countless numbers who shall praise God forever and ever.

E. Tourjee, Supt. of Chorus."

To-day, during the intermission, Mr. Gilmore was presented, in the press room, on behalf of the Jubilee orchestra, with a magnificent gold watch and chain. Mr. Carl Gaertner, of Philadelphia, made the presentation speech, and Mr. Glimore returned thanks in a few words. The orchestral committee then gave three cheers for

Mr. Gilmore. After the performance a meeting of the members of the press was held in the press room. and a number of resolutions were adopted returning thanks to Mr. S. R. Niles and the entire Press Committee, to the authorities of Boston, to the Western Union Telegraph, and to the Post Office Department for hospitalities and facilities extended. Shortly after this the meeting adjourned, and thus concluded the greatest

musical event of the age. The question naturally arises, Was the festival a musical success? We append the answer to this from the Boston Post, as fully giving our

"Ninety-nine in every hundred enthusiastically say Yes; the one hundredth person gloriously says No. He lives in New York. His eyes and ears are hopelessly defective. He sees and hears nothing but failure. The mischief and secret is—the big thing did not come off in New York. If it only had, why it would have been a gigantic, a leviathau success. But, transpiring in a provincial town, not known to fame, and having neither age nor position, its story is told in seven short but impressive letters—FAILURE. Three hundred miles off its praises would have been sounded to the uttermost nooks and have been sounded to the uttermost nooks and crannies of the nation. Its sombre sin, its great shame, its greater misfortune is—it was given in Boston, and not New York.

Boston, and not New York.

"Was it really, looking back over the past few tays, a success or a failure, musically considered? We are of the opinion that it was a success, all hings considered. No person not under hopeless stultification, prejudice, or mailce, will or can assert ught else. In this we do not wish to be understood aught else. In this we do not what was the intersection as asserting that there were no defects in the performances that have been given, for such we not only admit but affirm; but we declare with deliberation and confidence that as a whole the Jubilee has been a grand success. Let the facts be considered. Ten thousand vocalists and over one thousand Ten thousand vocalists and over one thousand instrumental performers were brought together, and with but a single rehearsal preceding the public performance, achieved—will not any

candid and truthful man or woman admit?—a triumph. The obstacles to be surmounted, the difficulties to be encountered, at every step of an enterprise conducted on so gigantic a scale, are to be considered in passing judgment. The chorus represented more than eight hundred organizations, and the orchestra and band many hundred societies, nearly all of whom met for the first time. It is true that the choral forces had rehearsed in their own respective localities, extending over thousands of miles, but only once in a mass together. Who can have the effrontery, to use the lightest phrase, when these matters are taken in view, to charge upon the enterprise the libel and slander of failure? None, surely, who had not predetermined so to do. Circumstance, fact, reason, conscience, have no place in the mind and feeling of such. At all events, the distinguished projector of the Jubilee and his laborious associates need not fear to go boldly upon the record. That record will be success. Its history is written in the golden lines of assured fact. It cannot be set aside by caprice, malice, or misrepresentation. It is to stand out in its magnificent proportions not because it has the honor of having cuiminated in Boston, but on its own many-sided and substantial merits. There it is. There it will remain—memorable, grand, glorious. It was imperfect, it had its glaring and unpleasant errors and shortcomings; viewed from a cold-blooded critical standpoint, it did ratie, grand, glorious. It was imperied, it had its glaring and unpleasant errors and shortcomings; viewed from a cold-blooded critical standpoint, it did not reach the altitude of a high standard; but setting all this aside, there were so many unquestioned beauties, such signal triumphs from day to day, such positive achievement of combination and organization in melodious power and strength, that it seems are viewer to contain and messit to truth to a perversion of craticism and an insuit to truth to withhold the compliment of generous praise." C Sharp.

POLITICAL.

-The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald suggests Secretary Boutwell as a candidate for the Presi-

Secretary Boutwell as a candidate for the Presidency.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, the appointing officer in the Treasury Department, was a Copperhead during the war, and Navy Agent at Portsmouth under Buchanian. This information will astonish his New Hampshire friends. Mr. Tullock was one of the organizers of the Republican party in that State, and to his labors have been largely due the unparalleled victories of the party during the past paralleled victories of the party during the past seventeen years. Mr. Tullock was Postmaster at Portsmouth under Taylor and Fillmore, and Navy Agent under Lincoln until the office was abolished. For several years he was Secretary

of State of New Hampshire.

—The Atlanta New Era notices the unaccountable absence of Robert Toombs and B. H. Hill while the question of the negro's eligi-bility to office was being argued before the Supreme Court of Georgia, although upon the stump during the last campaign they were most cloquent and exhaustive in their appeals to the white people of the State to stand up for their

"rights."

—General Washburne, the Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont, is a successful lawyer of Woodstock. He served as colonel of a Vermont three months' regiment at the beginning of the war, and then, being elected by the Legislature to the office of Adjutant and Inspector-General, held that office to the end of the war. As a legislator, he has had experience in both houses of the Legislature.

in both houses of the Legislature.

—Hon. Homer W. Heaton, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont, is a lawyer and long a citizen of Montpelier. He has served in both houses of the State Legislature, and has held the office of State Attorney. He

has been a life-long Democrat,

—Hon, John F. Dillon, Chief Justice of Iowa, —Hon, John F. Dillon, Chief Justice of Iowa, was renominated at the late Republican State Convention, and in accepting said: "Let me say that this renomination is grateful to me not only because of its indorsement of my course in the past, not only because of its unanimous be-stowal, but also because it comes from the representatives of the party with which I have been identified in feeling, in conviction, and in action ever since its first organization. It is a party whose glorious history, whose noble achievements for man and his rights, whose conquest for rational freedom will never be forearth one heart whose aspirations are true to the sacred cause of human liberty and equal

The Angusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel sees only evil to flow from the decision of the Supreme Court of that State that negroes are eligible to office. It says:—"The deed is done. Georgia is dragged down to the lowest depths in the slime and fifth of Radicalism-at least so far as the exercise of the high places of the State by unlettered negroes is concerned. For a season we must submit to our fate. Let all true men wait and watch and work for the speedy approach of that good day when their children's patrimony, now fed upon by dogs, will be re-turned to the true owners, and the government of the State restored to its rightful proprietors.'

-The corrospondent of the Richmond Whig saw Colonel John S. Mosby at a political meeting in Leesburg, Va., on the 14th inst., and noticed him moving from group to group on the court green, urging the people to vote for Walker and the expurgated Constitution. Subsequently the correspondent met him, and in a conversation Mosby said:—"Yes, a year ago I swore I wouldn't register, but I now think differently, and had rather be right than consistent. Then we had our own judges, our own county officers, and no one of them was required to take the iron-clad oath. Negro suffrage cannot possibly impose upon us a worse man than Wells, and by voting down the Constitution, you vote to disfranchise yourselves, and to keep the State under the rule of carpet-baggers. For myself, I surrendered four years ago, and thought I did it in good faith, in April, 1865. I have found no difficulty in bringing my judgment to the conclusion that it is the true policy to adopt the course I now advise, but my pride held out some time after my judgment was convinced. It now seems strange that any reasona ble man can entertain a doubt as to his plain

MASSACRE.

Abyssinians Murder a Party of Englishmen. From further information received at Newport it appears that Mr. Powell was accompanied by a Mr. Maccree, a Scotchman, who also met with the same cruel fate as the others forming party. In a communication dated the 7th May, Mr. West, the English Consul at Alexandria, writes to Mr. Maccree's brother, giving a short account of the progress of the party previous to the massacre. In this he states that Mr. Maccree had taken Mr. Powell to a rather dangerous part of the country, and it would have been better if they had gone in another direction, where the party would have been safer, the chiefs being more friendly, and where equally as good sport in lion hunting might be obtained. Then the con-sul admits that information has just been received of the cruel murder of Mr. Powell, Mrs Powell, their child, and Mr. Maccree, by the natives. Two Swiss missionaries are said to have brought the news to the British authorities, and preparations were in progress to start an expedition up the country in order, if possible, to obtain further particulars. This adds that unless prompt' retaliation follows the brutal massacre, the natives will take courage, and it will not be safe for any Englishman to visit the country. Mr. W. H. P. Jenkins, a brother of Mrs. Powell, is, it appears, about to go out to Alexandria, so as to make every possible inquiry respecting the sad affair.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS,—It is said that the diplomatic representatives of the United States rank very low in the scale of national grandeur, being held at the courts where they are stationed as inferior even to the representatives of Brazil. That is very good, and we are glad of it. Our entire diplomatic sastem is a precious humbug, and is kept up only to give showy offices to politicians of the party in power who can't be provided for at home. That true Democrat, the late Col. Benton, was always in favor of abolishing all our foreign missions, as useless excrescences upon our republican form of government, leaving their work to be done by consults, and in case of special need by competent men sent for the purpose, who should come home again as soon as their business was accomplished.—N. Y. Sun.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Western Enterprise-St. Louis and the Grain Trade-Movements of Government Troops -Revenue Frauds.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis and the Grain Trade.

St. Louis, June 21 .- About fifty prominent business firms of this city have guaranteed the Merchants' Exchange or Grain Association against loss in the experiment of bringing an ocean steamer from New York, and loading her here with grain for that port.

Government Selzures. The sugar, coffee, cigars, and pepper which were seized in May last by the Surveyor of the Port, for alleged fraudulent withdrawal from the Custom House at New Orleans, were on Friday and Saturday in course of transfer from the different premises in this city to the United States bonded warehouse. The total value of the property seized was between \$70,000 and \$80,000. Some forty merchants were innocently involved in the transaction.

Movements of United States Troops. A company of the Tenth U.S. Infantry arrived here yesterday from St. Paul, and were transferred to the steamer Thompson Dean for New Orleans, whence they will go to Brownsville.

The tow-boat Bengal Tiger is coming from Dubuque with 1000 tons of ice, 32,000 bushels of wheat, and 1500 bushels of oats, and will add 17,000 bushels of corn at Keokuk.

Heavy Rain. A heavy rain passed over the city this even ing. The weather has been very warm for several days, the thermometer being up to 98 in the shade, but since the storm to-day the temperature has been a good deal cooler.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. London, June 21—A. M.—Consols for money, 92% for account, 92%: United States Five-twentie quiet at 80%. Stocks quiet. Erie, 20%; Illinois Cen-LIVERPOOL, June 21-A. M .- Cotton active; middling uplands, 12½@12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½@ 12½d. Estimated sales, 15,000 bales. LONDON, June 21—A. M.—Sugar, 29s. 9d. on the spot, and 28s. 9d. afloat. Whale Oil, £40 10s. Cal-cutta Linseed, 60s. 3d. Turpentine, 28s. 2d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 21—P. M.—Consels for money, 92%; for account, 92%@92%; U. S. 5-20s quiet but steady at 80%. Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 94%.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—P. M.—Cotton active middling uplands, 12d%@12%d.; middling Orleans, 12%@12%d.; it is now thought the sales will be 18,000 bales. Flour, 23s. Cheese, 77s. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Turpentine, 27s. 6d.

HAVRE, June 21.—The cotton market opens quiet but steady; low middlings, afloat, 143f.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 186%. Exchange, 9%. 5-20s, 1862,121%; do. 1864, 116%; 107%; Virginia 68, 61%; Missouri 68, 90; Canton Co., 63; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 185%; Reading, 96%; Hudson River, 155%; Michigan Central, 133; Michigan Southern, 103; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95%; Chicago and Rock Island 115; Pittsburg and Port Wayne, 154.

Stock Quotations by Telegraphi-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Central R. 1887 Toledo and Wabash. . 6612 Ph. and Rea. R. . . 973 Mil. and St. Paul R. c. 703 Mich. S. and N. L. R. . 104 Mil. and St. Paul R. p. 8236

Cle. and Pitt. R. 95 and M. I. R. 103 and Adams Express 59 and Chi. and N. W. com. 78 and Wells, Fargo 30 and Chi. and R. I. R. 1165 and The Chi. R. 1165 and

BRAZIL.

A Rupture of Diplomatic Relations with the United States—The Trouble Settled. The steamship Merrimae arrived at New York last evening from Rio de Janeiro, bringing

dates to May 26. We are indebted to Dr. Wheeler, the attentive purser, for late files.

The matter of most interest transpiring in Brazil has been the imbroglio between General James Watson Webb, the United States Minister, and the Brazilian Government.

On the 28th of April the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to get rid of paying the whale-ship Canada claim, refused to recognize the instructions of Mr. Seward to General Webb, because Mr. Seward had not advised the Brazilian Minister in Washington of such instructions.

A sharp correspondence ensued. General Webb remonstrated in vain, and on the 10th of May he suspended diplomatic relations and demanded his passports. His passports were sent to him on the 12th instant. Great excitement prevailed in Rio Janeiro, and the entire correspondence was published. The Correspondance newspaper of the 17th says:—

"The announcement of this unfortunate occurrence has produced great excitement and alarm among all classes of our people, and especially among our commercial and monetary men, inasmuch as the consequences cannot fall to be very disastrous here, and very injurious to Brazil's credit in Europe, where she is known to be seeking a loan."

The following is published in the Correspondance of the 26th ult:-

In our paper of the 12th inst. we gave quite a lengthy synopsis of the important facts that have brought about the recent rupture of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Brazil; in order, however, that our American and English readers may be enabled to appreciate all the accompanying circumstance of this grave question, we publish to-day not only the entire note of General J. Wat-son Webb to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 3d inst., which was rejected, but also his despatch to His Excellency George Buckley Matthew, H. B. M. Minister Plenipotentiary of this court, on this subject, as well as his letter to the editor of the Journal do Comercio, denying the statement propogated by the Ministerial press, that the question about the reclamation in the case of the American ship Canada was pending in Washington. Public opinion in Brazil was against the Gov-

ernment, and just before the steamer sailed the affair was settled. Brazil withdrawing all cause of offense and acceding to Minister demands.

The following item of news is from the Correspondance and Anglo-Brazilian Times:—

'His Excellency General J. Watson Webb and his accomplished lady will leave Brazil for New York, on board of the Merrimac, to-day at 3 P. M. We sincerely wish to the illustrious travellers a safe and pleasant journey to their home.'

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Court of Quarter Seasons—Judge Ladlow.

The second period of the June term began this morning, and the Court was engaged in organizing the new jury, no case for trial having been reached up to the time of our going to press.

Fall of a Building in Wilmington-Narrow Escape of the Immates.

From the Wilmington Commercial of Saturday.

At about 10 o'clock this morning the rear por No. 312 Market street fell to the ground. The building was recently purchased by Capelle & Brother, No. 214 (next door), and they had stored a considerable amount of stock in the store and cellar. They were building an extensive addition to the store and cellar. sive addition to the rear of it, intending to run the store through to King street. The walls were being undermined and underpinned to allow of the building of more substantial foundations, and this was the cause of the accident.

A colored porter named Perry Trusty, employed by Capelle & Bro., with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, one an infamt, were living in part of the house. Perry was in the hardware store at work when he heard the adjoining building begin to crack. With an exclamation of terror he rushed to the front of the store, and then back along the long hall of the falling building, and up stairs to his family. He caught up the baby from the bed, called to his wife to run with the children, and rapidly followed her down stairs. His foot had scarcely left the stairway when it fell with a crash to the ground, and as the family ran through the entry to the street, the part of the building which they had just left fell into a shapeless wreck and ruin behind them. One of the Capelle brothers also just escaped from the oullding in time, and no one was hurt. We have seldom been called to chronicle a more narrow escape than that of the heroic Perry and his

The fall has, of course, rendered much more extensive building operations necessary, and the loss by the accident will be over \$1500.

Terrible Explosion at Bingley, England. The London Times of the 10th inst. contains the following heart-rending account of a boiler explosion, which was attended with considerble loss of life:-

A very disastrous boller explosion, supposed to have resulted in the death of not fewer than wenty adults and children, occurred yesterday morning at the works of Messrs. Town & Son, bobbin turners, at Bingley, between Bradford and Keighley. The workshop of Messrs. Town was situate on the north bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and in the rear of the National School, Park road, the two buildings being scharated by the playeround of the school being separated by the playground of the school. The premises of Messrs. Town consisted of a large workshop about fifteen yards long by fifteen in width, and two stories in height, boiler and en-gine-house and offices. The boiler-houses stood between the workshop and offices, and over the latter were two rooms occupied as a dwelling by Mr. J. Town, Jr. The explosion occurred about ten o'clock yesterday morning. The boiler was lifted from its base into the air, and fell a shapeless mass about forty yards off. The works and cottages were levelled with the ground, large stones being hurled long distances. Workmen who were on the building, persons in the cottages and scholars in the playground of the National School were in-stantly overwhelmed and buried beneath the ruins. A great number of willing hands immediately engaged in the task of disinterring those who had been so summarily buried in the ruins and yesterday afternoon the result was reported as follows:-

as follows:—

DEAD.—Mr. Town, Jr., two children of Mr. Joseph Midgley, Park road, manufacturer; a child of Mr. Timothy Lister, Park road; two children of Mr. Naylor, grocer, Ferrand lane; William Thompson and William Tindall, workmen of Messrs. Town, and a child of Mr. Thomas Wright, saddler.

Wright, saddler.

INJURED.—Mr. Town, Sr., and also Mrs.
Town, Jr., and Henry Town, son of the latter,
both of whom are not likely to recover. Also
three workmen, viz., Joseph Murgatroyd, Hope street, Keighley: Thomas Smith, Keighley: and Sharp Butterfield, Framcliffe, Bingley

New and Valuable Lodes Discovered. The Owyhee (Idaho) Avalanche of June

'The Ida Ellmore mill is running fifteen and condition. It is crushing quartz from the Ida

"The New York and Owyhee mill is crushing partz at present from the Golden Chariot mine The quartz from both the Ida Ellmore and Golden Charlot mines is rich and paying well.
"The Sinker mill, on Sinker creek, Mr. Johnson, superintendent, has been recently started,

and is crushing quartz from the Baxter mine. "Prospecting is now carried on over the whole length and breadth of War Eagle Mountain. Among these we notice Mr. Sommercamp on the south extension of the Red Jacket.

'In the Baxter ledge, at the two hundred foot level, very rich ore has been found, with a ledge of two and a half feet in width, where one hundred and fifty tons of ore was soon taken out. which is now being milled at the Sinker mill. This mine bids fair to become a good paying

The rapid working of the Ida Ellmore mine for the last two months has been greatly retarded by the want of air circulation, which has now been made, connecting the main shaft with the winze on the two hundred and fifty foot level, distance of two hundred and fifty feet, and throughout carries a body of rich ore, averaging, not exceeding, two feet and a half in width the lower thirty feet of this vein has a width of over five feet. Of this it is almost unnecessary to speak, for its ore, which can be seen on the dump, glittering with metal, is more potent than any praise of ours: for no person can look shaft, with its alternations of gold and rich sulphurets of silver, without feeling that he beholds that which is being taken from this or any other

"The Golden Charlot, a continuation of the Ida Ellmore, is still as rich as ever—in fact, what may be said concerning the Ida Ellmore, in re-gard to the quality of its ore, may be said of the in depth to that of the Ida Ellmore, has a vein larger than any yet met with; its richness inereasing with its depth. The Charlot, the lower level of which is thirty feet above that of the Ida Ellmore, is in a distance of seventy feet north, with a ledge of average width and richness; the same may be said of the drift south. which is run sixty feet. This company and the Ida Ellmore employ constantly about one hundred and thirty men."

FIGHT WITH A HORSE .- Mr. George Hamlin, of this place, had a very narrow escape from death on Sunday morning last. It seems that the large black stallion owned by Hamlin & Wellman had become stallon owned by Hamim & Weilman had become unruly on Saturday afternoon, but arter a conflict with him, Mr. Hamiln considered him subdued. On Sunday morning, however, while he was being fed and taken care of, he watched an opportunity, and rushed at Mr. Hamiln, catching him by the head with his mouth, and inflicting a severe bite, tearing the capl loose from the skull, and rupturing the temporal artery which runs over the head. This so stunned by Hamilton the head with head. scalp loose from the skull, and rupturing the temporal artery which runs over the head. This so stunned Mr. Hamiin that he had begun to fail, when the horse would no doubt have pawed him to death; but at this critical moment, when the horse was furious with rage, the hostler ran into the stall and struck the beast a heavy blow between the eyes with a hammer, not, however, before he had again bitten Mr. Hamiin several times on the arm and shoulder. The blow given the horse partially stunned him, and enabled Mr. Hamiin to get out of his reach. Mr. Wellman, hearing of the affair, undertook to punish the horse, when the animal made for him, and setzed him by the waistband of the pants, reared up with him, not letting go his hold until attacked by men with clubs, and then completely tearing the pants off Mr. Wellman. Again in the afternoon of Sunday last he got loose and out into the barnyard, when it became necessary to actually choke him down by means of a slip-noose before he would permit any one to get within reach of him. During the choking process his frenzy was fearful to witness, as he struggled to get hold of those nearest to him.—

Eaten Rapids (Mich.) Journal.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Conflagration in Troy, New York-Yellow Fever at Key West-Excursionists at Atlantie City.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in Troy. TROY, June 21 .- The straw paper mill of Black & Co., at Sandy Hill, was burned on Saturday. The loss was #20,000; insurance \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Ship News. NEW YORK, June 21 .- Arrived, steamer Nevada, from Liverpool.

Yellow Fever at Key West.

KEY WEST, June 21 .- Arrived, barque Lucy . Nichols, with her captain and six of her erew down with the yellow fever.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

Arrival of Philadelphia Excursionists.
Atlantic City, N. J., June 21.—An excurion party of two hundred gentlemen arrived here to-day from Philadelphia to attend the opening of the Sea View House. They are enjoying themselves in viewing the ocean and examining the new Excursion House, which has ample room for dining a thousand persons at once, besides room for dancing.

FRANCE.	
La France publishes the following the votes at the late elections:— Electors inscribed. Voters. Pure government votes. Lynastic candidates, Tiers Partl, and others not recommended.	table of
Total	5,579,885 786,020 1,507,648 158,262
Total opposition	2,446,931 71,742 5,579,885 2,446,931

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Monday, June 21, 1869. The Money market continues to rule quiet and somewhat easy. The demand for currency at the banks is limited, and readily met at the rates current during the past week. The condition of our banks, as the statement sufficiently indicates, is favorable to a condition of ease, until the close of the present month at least. The absence of all speculative feeling and activity in trade circles makes the loan market rule unusually quiet.

Call loans are negotiated at 5 per cent, on pledge of Government stocks, and at 5 per cent, on pledge of Government stocks, and at 5 per cent, on pledge

Call loans are negotiated at 5 per cent, on piedge of Government stocks, and at 6 per cent, on stocks and other collaterals. Discounts between banks and their depositors range between 66.7 per cent, for first-class business paper, but an advance on those figures is asked and freely given in the open market. There is considerable paper offered which is not rated as first-class, though reliable, which it is difficult to negotiate at less than 16 per cent. cult to negotiate at less than 10 per cent.
Governments are duit and off 1/2 per cent. Gold opened at 136/4, and was quoted at that figure at 12 M.

Reading Railroad was in better demand, and rices were stronger. Sales at 48%, closing at 48% es were stronger. Sales at 43%, closing at 43% Pennsylvania Rairoad was stronger, selling as high as 56%, b. o.; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 55, 56 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 44% for Little Schuyikill; and 52 for Philadelphia and Brie. Canal shares were in better demand. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 35%, b. o. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred. Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were

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The New York Money Market. From the Herald. 'The unnatural condition of the money market was the feature of interest in Wall street during the

week. There was no cessation of the activity no-ticeable the week before, and rates a portion of the time were maintained at extreme figures. The singular prevalence of such high interest rates in the month of June, when the capital of the country has usually drifted to this centre, is indicative of an unsound state of the market, and is an evil not so dangerous in the present annoyances which it creates as in its ramifications through the various branches of trade and industry. Money seeks the highest rate of interest as surely as water seeks its level. In the stringency of the past ten or twelve days money has flowed here from other business centres, while a constant and strong demand exists in the West. Hence we find the spasms which were, and we may say are, of daily occurrence. The first instalment of such currency shipments this way produce relaxation; then pular prevalence of such high interest rates in the daily occurrence. The first instalment of such currency shipments this way produce relaxation; then arises the necessity for supplying the demand from out of town, and stringency sets in again. To make matters worse the stock-gambling cliques lock up money and add to the general aggravation. Money is drawn here and there. The West wants it and must have it, even if it is necessary to pay extravagant rates. The stock operators again are unwilling to part with their loads and bid still higher rates. The result is a scramble, in which currency is attracted backwards and forwards to the destruction of the legitimate business of the country. It is ingeniously result is a scramble, in which currency is attracted backwards and forwards to the destruction of the legitimate business of the country. It is ingeniously said by the Financial Chronicle that Secretary Boutwell, in proposing his gold sales at this season, expected to contract the currency no more than was usual by the old bank system in the summer months, but overlooked the fact that the expanding and revived cotton-growing in the South had already withdrawn the amount sufficient to such contraction. As for the general causes affecting the money market and producing the stringency, it says:—The prominent facts are these:—First—The South has retained a large amount of currency, sent there in payment for the cotton crop, which it is likely to hold permanently for the calarged requirements of retail circulation. Second—There is outstanding \$23,800,000 leas of legal-tenders than on June 1, 1868, principally owing to the retiring of compound interest notes in excess of the issues of three per-cent certificates. Third—The West has required currency for moving the wool crop and for marketing a very heavy surplus of grain, which is being sent forward under the prospect of another abundant harvest, the amount sent to Chicago this month being reported there at \$6,00,600. Fourth—The associated banks held on \$6,000,000. Fourth-The associated banks held

Seturday inst only \$50,800,000 legal-tenders, against \$60,200,000 on June 13, 1838. Fifth—The receipts of the Treasury, on account of the payment of whisky tax and income tax, have been especially heavy, while the Secretary of the Treasury has for some time been selling \$2,000,000 of gold weekly against purchases of only \$1,600,000 of five-twenties, taking into the Treasury on these transactions \$1,000,000 currency per week, sixth—The Secretary of the Treasury has recently galled in large amounts of money from the national bank depositories. Seventh—In these operations the Treasury has augmented its currency balance during this month at the rate of \$500,000 per day, the increase since June 1 having been \$0,000,000. Eighth—These movements have resulted in a loss of \$7,000,000 of legal-tenders by the banks from the beginning of the month to June 12, and in a still further less during the past week.

"The Government market during the week was very steady until the last day, when it began to show the effects of tight money and the decline in gold. The firmness of the foreign quotation combatted the influences of the other conditions of the market, and the yielding was slight as compared with other markets subjected to similar influences.

"The bank statement of Saturday indicates a strong contractionary effort in response to the withdrawal of currency from general circulation. The totals of the present exhibit show a decrease in load s of nearly seven millions—which is further effected in a correspondingly large falling off in the deposits. The loss in legal tenders is about a million and a quarter of dollars, and as a portion of this is known to have consisted of three per cents, the actual loss in greenbacks is compared with last week amounts to over six bundred thousand dollars. The change in the leam of specie is insignificant, but shows that the customs demand for gold has absorbed more of the precious metal than was dis-

change in the item of specie is insignificant, but shows that the customs demand for gold has absorbed more of the precious metal than was distursed by the Sub-Treasury. The following are the lifferences:— Decrease in loans.....

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, June 21 .- There is nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seed. Small sales of Flaxseed at \$2.75 % bushel.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at \$48 \$ ton, but there is no demand for the article. The Flour market is as dull as ever, and some

holders are anxious to realize. There is not much demand, and only 7@800 barrels changed hands, mostly extra families, at \$5.375@6 3 barrel for Pennsylvania, and \$5.356.25 for Southwestern, including superfine at \$5.60.50; Ohio at \$5.00.65.75, and fancy lots at \$9.0 10.50. No change in Rye Flour, and it sells slowly at \$6.25. In Corn Meal no transactions.

actions.

The Wheat market is very dull, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 26 3000 bushels at \$1 3561 50 for red, \$1 556 1 60 for amber, and \$1 706 1 75 for white. Rye is very quiet, with small sales at \$1 30. Corn dull, and Ic. off. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$4c.; light mixed at \$36.; and mixed at \$1688c. Qats are steady at 73676c, for Western; and Pennsylvania. and Southern at 556270c. Whisky is scarce and firm, with sales at \$1@1 05,

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 21 .- The market for Beef Cattle was extremely inactive to-day, and notwithstanding a further decline of &c. & lb. on the closing quotations of last week, buyers come forward slowly and purchase only to supply immediate wants. Receipts, 1500 head. We quote choice at 9%@9%c., chiefly at the former rate; fair to good at 8%@9c.; prime at 7@8c., and common at 5@4c. # lb., gross. The following sales were reported:—

65 Owen Smith, Western, 8@9%. 92 A. Christy & Bro., 869 %. 13 Dengier & McCleese, 869 %. 100 P. McFillen., 869. 100 P. Hathaway, 869. 80 James S. Kirk, 869%.

B. F. McFillen, S@94 75 James McFillen, 8394. 50 E. S. McFillen, 839. 75 Ullman & Bachman, 83 Ullman & Bachman, 8@8% 125 Martin, Fuller & Co., 8@9%.

32 Mooney & Smith, 8@9½. 80 Thomas Mooney & Bro., 8@0½. 20 H. Chain, 6½@8.

90 Frank & Schomberg, 8@9.
90 Hope & Co., 8@9%.
55 Elkon & Co., 7@8%.
28 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 7@9.
39 J. Clemson, Western, 8@8%.
11 D. Branson, Chester county, 7@9.
25 Chandler & Alexander, Western, 8@9.
Cows and caives were steady at \$45@70 and springers at \$40@60, with sales of 150 head.
Sb p met a good demand, and fully 12,000 head changed hands at 45@6%. Pound gross.
Hogs were active in the early part of the week, and prices advanced, but at the close to-day the demand was not so urgent, but holders were very firm in their views. Sales of 3500 head at \$15@13-50 for slop-led and \$14 for corn-fed. or slop-ied and \$14 for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—Arrived, steamships Virginia, Manhattan, and Tarifa, from New York.
SOUTHAMPTON, June 21.—Arrived, steamship Weser, from New York.
GLARGOW, June 21.—Arrived, steamship Dacian, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJUNE 21. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer E. O. Biddle, McGue, New York, W. P. Clyde&Go.
Br. barque Ermina, Perry, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard &

Co. Schr Florence, Hudson, Richmond, Va., Captain. Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro. Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merribew, Havre-de-Grace, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Martha, Lewin, 70 days from Liverpool, with mose to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steammanip Brunette, Brooks, 34 hours from New York with mose to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 12 hours from Baltimore with mose to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 15 hours from Baltimore with mose to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W. Groves, Jr.

Barque Reancke, Davis, 15 days from Porto Cabello, in ballast to John Dallett & Co. Passengers—W. G. Beulton and family.

Barque Roancke, Davis, 15 days from Porto Cabello, in hallast to John Dallett & Co. Passengers—W. G. Beulton and family.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, from Messina April 16th, and Gibraltar May 8th, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co. Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, with iron to Merrick & Son.

Schr Hawatha, Lee, 5 days from Newburyport, with melse, to Knight & Sons.

Schr Schastopol, Payne, 4 days from Nanticoke river, with lumber to captain.

Schr Schastopol, Payne, 5 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to Bragg, 5 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Thos. E. French, Doughty, 5 days from Durham's Creek, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr I. W. Hine, Lane, 4 days from Middletown, Conn., with stone to captain.

Schr Minnie Griffing, Griffing, from Connecticut river, with atone to captain.

Schr Aurors, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

The Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tog Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

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MEMORANDA.

Schr Mary Curtin, French, hence for Bass river, struck on the wreck of the steamship Cassandra, off Brigantine Beach, on the 18th inst. The captain, finding her sinking rapidly, headed her for the beach near Little Egg Harbor Inlet, where she now lies, full of water.

Schr Clyde, Gage, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

Schr M. J. Laughtin, Laughlin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 16th inst.

Schra E. G. Buxton, Gilchrist, and Wm. A. Crocker, Baxter, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schra Sophia Wilson, Noel, for Philadelphia, and Paul & Thempson, Godfrey, for Boston, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 18th inst.

Schr American Eagle, Ramsay, hence, at Norfolk 17th instant.

instant.

Sohr Annie, Johnson, hence, at Richmond 18th inet.

Schr M. H. Read, Bensen, from New Hedford, and Connecticut, Fendleton, from Bangor, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 17th inst.

Schra John C. Henry, Dilks, from Salem for Philadelphia, and J. W. Everman, Outen, from do for New Jersey, at Holmes' Hole 17th Rest.